THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1833. NUMBER 64.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,*

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.

2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.

3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.

The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY.
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.

July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. XI.—January, 1833.—*No.* 1.

CONTENTS.—Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.—Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batchelder's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.—For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons; For an embrocation; S. Strombon's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's:

Selections.—Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk; Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.

March 19, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Irwin's Four Story Row. Entrance on the Diamond, one door from Market street.

April 2—5t

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of

Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada: Ohio Company's Purchase: Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 22.—6t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 *ply Imperials,*	*Brussels,*
Scotch Ingrain,	*Royal Damask,*
Eng. Kidderminster do.	5 8 3 4 & 4 4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.

Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton

HEARTH RUGS,

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;
Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.

A. M'FADDEN,
No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.

N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.

April 9—tf A. M'F.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 8.—2m.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 26.—2w.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by S. J. Sylvester, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & R. MORRISON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to make payment to H. Morrison, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm; and those having claims, will present the same to him for settlement.

H. MORRISON,
R. MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1833.

N. B.—H. Morrison, having purchased the interest of R. Morrison, in the firm of H. & R. Morrison & Co., Wheeling, Va., the business will be continued there by HENRY MORRISON & Co.

April 12, 1833—3t

Splendid Engravings at Auction.

R. N. KONECKIE will sell, on Saturday evening, April 27, an entire case of Fine Line Meszetinto, Aquatinto, and Lithographic Engravings. Also, Col. Trumbull's Declaration of Independence, engraved by A. B. Durand; subscription price $20. This has become an exceedingly scarce print, and should adorn the walls of every American citizen. Also, several colored prints of the Hudson river Port Folio, embracing the most important views on the Hudson.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, and may be had at the Auction Room, or at the following places—Maguire's Exchange, Johnston & Stockton, D. M. Hogan, R. Patterson, S. J. Sylvester's Book Store. The prints will be open for examination on Wednesday, in the long room over the Auction, No. 101 Wood street.

The room will be brilliantly illuminated on Friday evening. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Sale to commence at early candlelight.

April 23, 1833.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.

Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

☞Building Materials and Workmen

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 8, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.

Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

March 19.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR.
35, Wall street, New York.

March 19, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Theatre have ordered a third instalment of $10 each share, to be paid on or before the 25th inst. C. DARRAGH, Treasurer.

April 19.

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux claret wines.

Best Sperm Candles, warranted pure, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds, bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar: 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to

POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN TO HER FATHER.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

Oh, name him not, unless it be
In terms I shall not blush to hear;
Oh, name him not, though false to me,
Forget not he was once so dear,
Oh, think of former happy days,
When none could breathe a dearer name;
And if you can no longer praise,
Be silent, and forbear to blame!

He *may* be *all* that you have heard,
If proved, 'twere folly to defend:
Yet pause ere you believe one word
Breathed 'gainst the honor of a friend.
How many seem in haste to tell
What friends can never wish to know!
I answer—*once* I knew him well,
And *then*, at least it was not so,

You say, when all condemn him thus,
To praise him leads to disrepute:
But, had the world so censured us,
Father! *he* would not have been mute!
He may be changed, and he may learn
To slander friends, as others do,
But if *we* blame him, *we* in turn
Have learnt that hateful lesson too!

Desertion of myself, his worst,
His *only* crime perhaps may prove,
Shall he of all men be the *first*
Condemned for being false in love?
The world has never yet denied
Its favor to the falsest heart;
Its sanction rather seems to guide
The hand again to aim the dart!

You hated him, Father, for you know
That he was cruel to your child.
Alas! I strove to *hide* my wo,
And when *you* looked on me, I smil'd:
But on my faded cheek appears
An evidence of all I've felt;
I pray'd for strength, but falling tears
Betray'd my weakness as I knelt.

Oh! hate him not: he must have seen
Some error, that was never meant!
And love, you know, hath ever been
Prone to complain, and to resent!
Hate him not, Father! nor believe
Imputed crimes till they are *proved;*
And *proof* should rather make us grieve
For one who once was so beloved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Torch Light, dated Cumberland, April 15, 1833.

We are in the most distressed situation—about 65 houses, comprising the heart of our town, now lie in ruins. The fire originated in a cabinet maker's shop, three doors north of the Civilian printing office. Many citizens are left without more than their clothing or books. The Civilian printing office burnt, all except the account books. All the stores but one are burnt down; the one remaining is Bruce & Beall's. Mr. Shriver's large 3 story tavern, Mr. Black's tavern, Mr. Fechtig's tavern, are also burnt; also, the Banking house.—The fire commenced about 10 o'clock yesterday, and the wind being high at the time, the flames soon spread, leaving very few time sufficient to save any moveable effects. Nothing now remains but parts of walls and chimneys, where once the principal part of the town stood. The Advocate office is also burnt, saving only the cast iron press, (which is much injured) and a very few type, no perfect fount.

For the information of those acquainted with the town, I can briefly state, that the ruins commenced at Mr. Gustavus Beall's mill, and down to Mr. Elnathan Russell's coach maker's shop—the mill and Russell's house are saved; but on both sides of the street between these, there is not one house standing—distance about a quarter of a mile.—The principal sufferers are:

George Hoblitzell, three or four houses,	
Jos. Everstine, 3	do
George Wineow, 1	do
Dr. Lawrence, 1	do
B. S. Pigman, 2	do
Lownds, 1	store.
George Hebb, 2	houses.
John T. Singler, 1	do
Late John Scott, 1	do
Dr. S. P. Smith & R. Worthington, 3	do
Bank property, 3 or 4	do
Thomas Dowden, 2	do
Henry Wineow, 1 do. and $1500 cash.	
Adam Fisher, 1 or 2	do
Capt. Lynn, 1	do
George Deitz, 1	do
Martin Rizer, of M. 1	do
S. Bowden, 1	do
J. M. Buchanan, 1	do
Mrs. Frethy, 1	do
John G. Hoffman, 2	do
George Hoffman, 2	do
Butler's store, 2	do
Shriver, 3	do
Robert M'Cleary, 3 or 4	do
Mrs. Gephart, 1	do
Robert Swan, 2	do
Dr. J. M. Smith, 2	do
Mrs. Saylor, 1	do
Samuel Hoblitzell, 1	do

Besides others, mostly brick houses and two story log buildings.

Estimated loss, $262,000.

John Q. Adams.—By letters from Washington, we learn that Mr. Adams is about returning to his paternal estate in Quincy, after a very laborious session, during which he has done signal honor to himself and to his country, in the silent mode of the pen, rather than much speaking, and which will remain after the tongue of the orator is laid in the dust. No man in Congress has had a harder task, and no one will reap hereafter a richer reward. He has written several profound and elaborate things, as his treatise on weights and measures, but nothing reaches the height of his Minority Report, signed by himself and Lewis Condict. The annals of Congress have never afforded a state paper exhibiting stronger evidence of a capacious mind, or more varied political knowledge relative to the condition of the nation, and its future prospects.

Men may talk accurately, reason justly, and deliver themselves most eloquently, on the subject of our already written Constitution, which we all have before us like a map; where every one knows where to find every mountain, valley, river, sea and lake, with all their natural and political boundaries, as they are carefully laid down; but the report of the minority, is the product of one mind instead of the efforts of hundreds. It is like those master pieces of Grecian sculpture, the more you examine them, the more you admire them, and the more deeply are you impressed by the powers of the mind whence they emanated.—*Bost. Cent.*

From the National Gazette.

In the British House of Commons, on the 12th ult., a petition was presented from a Congregation of Unitarian Dissenters, praying for the removal of all religious disqualifications still existing, and especially of those affecting the Jews. The *Hon.* Mr. Cobbett vehemently opposed it, and called it a petition for abolishing Christianity in England. He lavished the most contumelious invective on the Jews, their worship, and so forth. Another member, a Mr. A. Johnston, contended that "if Jews were admitted to Parliament, there would at once be an end to all Christianity."—These hyperboles were refuted in debate; and the editor of the Morning Chronicle observes—"There is not one word of truth in the statements of the member for Oldham (Cobbett)," and the editor then makes counter statements upon authority, adding—

"We are assured that the only Psalms repeated by the Jews in their daily prayers, are the Psalms of David. There is not the slightest allusion to Jesus Christ in the whole of their Prayer book, which is translated into English, and may be had everywhere in this Metropolis. Their Catechism inculcates kindness and good will towards all persons, whether Jews or Christians, as may be seen on reference to 'Cohen's Elements of Faith.'

"Blasphemy is not the entertaining a different creed from that of the Christians, but the uttering expressions of an injurious and contumelious nature against religion; and blasphemy may be committed as well against that part of the Scriptures in which the Jews believe as well as Christians, as against the whole Scriptures. The Jews are under no necessity of contradicting the Christians; for the Christians believe all that they believe, and all that is superinduced by Christianity besides. The Christians go all the length of the Jews, but the Jews do not go all the length of the Christians. If there be, therefore, any controversy between them, the Christians must be the aggressors, because, as the Christians believe all that the Jews believe, the Jews are under no necessity of coming into collision with them, except they urge the Jews to proceed a step further, and receive the New Testament in addition to the Old."

Duchess of Berry.—The avowal of this princess, which has been filed among the archieves of the Kingdom, has overwhelmed her in disgrace, and filled all Europe with amazement. Her personal history is little known in this country; nor, until lately, has it been much diversified with incident. She is a descendant of the Neapolitan branch of the house of Valois, and consequently, the relative both of her deceased husband and of the present Royal family of France. In earlier life she was gay, frivolous, and eager in the pursuit of trifling pleasures; but when the misfortunes of her family swept over them, she displayed such fortitude and energetec devotion, as won the admiration of all. Even her last wild enterprize of another revolution, to place her son upon the throne—sacrificing her comfort, enduring fatigue and privation—exposing herself to all the incidents of a wanderer in disguise, and hazarding her life in the event of failure was regarded as another brilliant exhibition of maternal heroism. But the chaplet she had won is withered; and she is now an object of execration by her own party, and of derision by the other.

The Princess is in the forty sixth year of her age, and was expected to become a mother in the present month. The declaration of her private marriage in Italy gains very little credit among the journalists or the public.—Indeed, there seems to be an anachronism in it, which it is difficult to account for. Her Royal Highness left Italy on the 24th of April last, nearly a year ago—and if she has transcended the ordinary laws of nature in one particular, that circumstance does not increase the probability that she will in another.

The Princess was accompanied in her fugitive sojournings through La Vendee and elsewhere by a Jew named Deutz. He was her constant companion; and we find in a Philadelphia paper of Wednesday, extracts of a letter, purporting to be written by that individual to a gentleman of Boston, in which he speaks in familiar terms of the Duchess; and although we are not aware of the proof of its authenticity, yet we are inclined to give it credit from collateral notices in foreign papers. From them we find that it was this same Deutz by whom the Princess was betrayed. He has refused the reward that was offered by the government; and hence the motive of his treachery is ascribed to jealousy.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The question of abolishing negro slavery in the colonies of France, has been opened in the French journals, and touched in the Chambers. It is not improbable that the example of Great Britain, on this subject, whatever it may be, will be followed in France. The French ministry have passed a bill, of which the substance is contained in the following extract, that places all free people of color upon a footing of political equality with the whites.

"CHAMBER OF PEERS—Sitting of March 7. "After the *proces verbal* had been read and adopted, the remaining articles of the Bill for regulating the colonial legislation were adopted without any discussion of interest, and the *ensemble* of the Bill was passed by a majority of 118 against 3. The most important provisions of those articles are the following:—The Colonial Council is composed of 16 members, in Guiana, and 20 in the other Colonies; the Members are elected for five years, their functions are gratuitous; every French subject, aged 25, born in the colony, or domiciled there for two years, and paying 200fr. direct taxes, or possessing real property worth 20,000fr. in Bourbon and Guiana, and 300fr. taxes, and property worth 30,000fr. in Martinique and Guadaloupe, is an elector; every elector, aged thirty, paying 400fr. taxes, or possessing real property worth 40,000fr. in Bourbon and Guiana, and 600fr. taxes, or property worth 60,000fr. in Martinique and Guadaloupe, is eligible as a member of the Council. The Council may be dissolved or prorogued by the Governor; if dissolved, a new Council must be elected within ten months in Bourbon, and within five months in the other colonies. The sittings are not public, but a *proces verbal* of the proceedings is to be published annually. Guiana is to have one delegate, and the other colonies two each, nominated by the Colonial Councils, to reside at Paris, and communicate with the Government. The French Colonies in the East Indies and Africa, and the fishing establishments at St. Pierre and Miquelon, are to be regulated by Royal Ordonnances as heretofore."

So far as slavery is concerned, it is the interest of the north that the south should hold slaves to all eternity, if the north consults her own interest, reckless of humanity, philanthropy, and patriotism. So long as the South are a slave holding population, so long the south, notwithstanding Heaven blesses her with the richest of soil, and the best of climates, must be poorer, less prosperous, and less flourishing than the north. It is a fact susceptible of demonstration, and confirmed by observation and experience—that, tariff or no tariff, free trade or no free trade—white *voluntary* labor is worth more than black *involuntary* labor—labor stimulated by ambition, emulation, and self-interest, is worth more than black labor stimulated—by what?—by the frowns of the master, the lash of the overseer—by fear, and nothing else. But the involuntary working man consumes as much of the products of the earth, as the voluntary working man, and yet brings not half as much into existence. Who does not see, then, that it is for the interest of the north to have the south a slave holding people? "Cupidity," and "avarice," and "meanness," all point that way.—Give the south, with her climate, the free labor of the north, and the north with her rocks, and her ice must yield. The south must become more prosperous.—The people must become richer. The country must become better populated, for it is a law of our nature, that what we do for ourselves, we do with a better heart than what we do for others.

Northern people then have no *interest* in liberating the slaves of the south. The great majority believe that it would be highly dangerous to set afloat in the community so much ignorance and deprivation. And hence southern nullifiers in harping upon this theme, do double injustice to us. They know, or ought to know, that they belie public opinion here—and are holding up a scare-crow of their own imagination.—*Port. Adv.*

The Press.—Chilton Allan, Esq. late representative in Congress from the district of Woodfort, Fayette, Clark & C. in the state of Kentucky, has addressed a circular letter to his constituents, from which we make the following extract touching the actual state of the art of printing.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Press.—In taking a survey of the achievements of human intellect and the triumphs of art, none stand forth so conspicuously connected with the liberty of man as Printing. Prior to this invention, books were multiplied so slowly and at such cost, that their use was confined to the few who were blessed with wealth and leisure. Such were the restricted limits of learning, that the subversion of two governments extinguished the light of science. The Steam Press now in use, prints four thousand sheets per hour, more than one per second. A few of those presses, worked by a few dozen hands, can print more in the same time, than could be written by hand by the 800,000,000 of inhabitants now on the globe, provided they were all good scribes.

This invention has diffused knowledge and science among the nations so widely, and they are beyond the power of the Goths and Vandals of the earth. By the aids of a free press and a well conducted Post Office Department, the people of this country will be enabled to keep the government under their control.

According to the United Service Journal, the total number of troops in the citadel of Antwerp, during the late seige, was 4937, and of these 561 were killed or wounded; an extraordinary proportion. The besieging army amounted to 65,450 men, and lost in killed and wounded 803 men.

A hydro oxygen microscope was, yesterday, exhibited to a considerable number of scientific persons. This extraordinary optical instrument may be considered an improvement on the solar microscope. The great defect in the latter is that its effectiveness depends wholly upon the unclouded presence of the sun. Its operations, the result of refraction, are suspended whenever it is deprived of the full poteney of the solar beams. In our climate, therefore, but especially in winter, it can be resorted to but seldom, and never with perfect satisfaction. To obviate this inconvenience, the aid of oxygen and hydrogen gas has been resorted to, and their united stream being directed against a piece of lime, produces a light of such vivid force as effectually answers all the purposes of strong solar illumination. We need not describe the wonderful magnifying power of the solar microscope. It can represent objects five hundred thousand times larger in size than they really are. Thus the pores of the slenderest twig and fibres of the most delicate leaf expand into coarse net work. The external integuments of a fly's eye, filled with thousands of lenses, appears in the dimensions of a lady's veil—that gentleman yclept the flea swells into six feet—worms seem like boa constrictors; while the population of a drop of goodly ditch water present such shapes as Teniers should have seen before he pencilled the grotesque monsters who troubled the solitude of St. Anthony. The hydro oxygen microscope, we need scarcely add, promises to do much more for mankind than to gratify its curiosity.—*London paper, March* 1.

New York Post Office.—The New York Gazette, of Monday, gives the following statement of the number of letters received at the post office in that city for the six days ending on Saturday evening:

City delivery	21,929
One cent letters	3,000
Letters for distribution	7,670
Ship Letters	23,021
Letters received through the Box for distribution, avering 9,000 per diem.	54,000
Making a grand total of	109,620

Of this large number, 35,219 letters were delivered in the city, and the remainder forwarded to every part of the country. The Gazette adds that, "when it is taken into consideration that each of these letters was handled six or seven times for the purpose of marking, assorting, delivering, mailing, &c. it will be equal to the handling of *seven hundred thousand letters.*

United States Bank Stock—the Bulls and Bears.—We perceive by the New York papers that large sales of United States Bank Stock were made, in that city, on Thursday, at 113 1-2, being an advance of 1 dollar per share since the previous day. Bets were made, some weeks since, in this city, that the stock would reach 115 before the dividend. They are considered now as won; and many think it will go to 120. Who has not bowels of compassion for those unfortunate wights, the Bears?—There are large deliveries still to make, and stock is growing scarcer and scarcer every day. *None to be had* HERE *yesterday* within gun shot of the price! Buyers, demanding the certificates, and refusing settlement, and why? Because they know it will run up to 120. How provoking—that the people will not believe the President and his Secretary, and think the Bank Insolvent! How provoking, too, that the Secretary does not remove the deposits, or rather how provoking that the merchants remove the deposits as fast as they are received, for return duties. By the way of episode, we may just say that the amount of return duties is estimated at—

New York, - -	$4,000,000
Boston and Salem, -	2,000,000
Philadelphia, - -	1,000,000
Other Ports, - -	1,000,000
Making	$8,000,000

Instead of two and a half, as estimated by Mr. M'Lane. So that we still repeat what we said some time ago, that the Secretary will be short of funds before he pays off all the certificates for return duties.

Mr. Van Buren's friends, the Bears, who got a sight of the message in anticipation, and calculated so largely upon its effects, *growl and fret*, and so they may, for they have been severely scalded. But their fretting is all to no purpose. Neither their stock jobbing manœuvres, nor the editors of those veracious organs, the Globe and the Standard, will get them out of the scrape. Those who are able must pocket the loss, and those who are not, must break and begin again. If any *Member of Congress* is in *for the plate*, why he can deduct his portion of the loss from the *profits* of the Saratoga Rail Road stock. Truly the biters are bit.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Business Prospects, and the West.—Our friends of New York and Albany, are congratulating themselves on the prospect of a heavy and profitable spring's business. We too feel disposed to congratulate our community on the cheering prospect presented. At no former season, so early in the spring, has our city exhibited the same degree of bustle and preparation. Our wharves and streets give evidence of this at every step. The new steam boats and schooners, with the repairing of old ones, at the former, and the masses of building material every where scattered in the latter, leave no room to doubt our assertion. The number of stores and dwellings to be erected greatly exceeds any previous year; and we have heard it said that the want of building materials, particularly brick, will prevent the erection of many that otherwise would go up. Without descending to farther particulars, should no unforeseen calamity come over us, we think we may safely congratulate our friends on the prospect of making up, by a successful year's business, the lost labor of the last season.—*Buffalo Journal, April* 10.

A New Candidate for the Presidency.—The Petersburgh (Va.) Intelligencer states that Messrs. Johnson and Taylor, the opposing candidates in the Chesterfield district, "united in expressing a decided preference for W. B. LEIGH, Esq. as the next President of the United States."

Mr. Leigh was the ambassador from the Old Dominion to the free and sovereign State of South Carolina—for which mission he received *twenty five hundred dollars.* In the dollar and cent view of the matter, this may perhaps be deemed a sufficient reward for his services on that occasion; and should the Ambassador be elected to the Presidency, the requital, in point of honors, will also, no doubt, be satisfactory.—*Balt. Pat., April* 16.

New Method of Protecting Bank Notes from being Counterfeited.—The object is to prevent the counterfeiting of bank notes by means of lithography. Those acquainted with that art are aware that the impression upon a bank note, or other engraving, printed with ink into which oil enters as a component part, may be transferred on to stone, and the stone then used to furnish similar impressions on paper. The utmost perfection has been attained in this process, which, as it is merely mechanical, may enable one who is no artist to imitate the work of the best engravers in a way which shall defy detection.

The means by which the patentees effect their object, is, by taking printer's ink, or ink made from oil, which is to be of a pink, light blue, or other tint, and which will serve as a ground for the black ink generally used in printing bank notes. The paper intended to be printed on is first covered wholly, or in part, with the light colored oleaginous ink, and after this the notes are printed in black ink in the usual way.

Any attempt to make a lithographic transfer from paper so prepared must fail altogether, as every part which has either the tinted or the black ink on it, will affect the stone, and only a confused, blurred impression can be obtained from it.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The Largest Column in the World.—We gather, from conversations with gentlemen who have lately returned from St. Petersburgh, some account of the monument erected by the Emperor Nicholas, to the memory of his brother, the late Emperor Alexander. The shaft was placed on its pedestal on St. Alexander Nefsky's day, Aug. 30, (O. S.) 1832, in presence of the imperial family, nobility, citizens, and strangers. The day was remarkably fine, and an immense concourse—an almost countless multitude—assembled to witness the operation, in the large square in front of the Hermitage, or Winter Palace of the Emperor. The monument is of red granite.* The pedestal, which is square, is forty feet high: the shaft is round, in one piece; it is *eighty five* feet high, and *twelve* feet diameter at the top; it weighs *six hundred tons.* The column supports a colossal bronze statue, representing an Angel holding a cross. The statue, with its pedestal, including the capital of the column, is *thirty five feet high*, and the height, of the monument from the ground to the top of the statue is *one hundred and sixty feet.* The stone was brought from Finland, (from the same quarry where the celebrated pillars of the Casand Church, polished like marble, were procured,) and transported to St. Petersburgh in a ship built for the purpose, towed by a steam boat. The inclined plane on which the shaft was rolled from the river Neva to its present site, contained a forest of wood, and cost, in that country, where it is so cheap, a million of roubles, or $200,000. The column was raised and safely placed on its pedestal, by means of sixty capsterns, manned by 2,500 veterans, who had served with Alexander in his most glorious campaigns. Each of them wore badges of honor. The preparations for the stupendous undertaking were so complete that not the slightest accident occurred, and during the operation of raising the shaft, not a whisper or a word was heard throughout the vast multitude who witnessed it—the most profound silence prevailed, and one of our friends, describing his own sensations, says he "felt as if it was criminal to draw a breath."

* Commonly so called.—We have a specimen before us, brought home by one of the gentlemen who was present at the raising of the shaft. It is composed of *red* hornblend, and schorl. It contains no *mica.* It is *sienite*, and is the same stone (color of the hornblend only excepted) as the sienite (*or grey granite*, as it is often called in contradistinction to the Chelmsford *white granite*) of the Quincy quarry.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Forsyth, the Senator from Georgia, has been formally *presented* by a Grand Jury of one of the counties in that State, for a political misdemeanor, in the following terms:

"The Grand Jurors, sworn, chosen, and selected, [sworn first, we suppose: next chosen, then selected,] protest most solemnly, against the vote of our Senator, John Forsyth, on the 'Force Bill,' and his conduct and objections to the introduction of Clay's Bill. We cannot find language strong enough to express our disapprobation of such apostate conduct; for this measure seemed to be the only one calculated to allay the distracted condition of the country. We view also with deep abhorrence, the ultra federal doctrines lately advocated by the said Senator in the United States' Senate, and regard them as utterly subversive of the sovereignty of the States, and tending directly to a consolidated government with unlimited powers, without any check or control whatsoever; and we respond most heartily to a resolution of the republican citizens of Bedford county, Virginia, where they say, "Resolved, that the conduct of John Forsyth, in opposing leave to introduce said bill, [Mr. Clay's,] was unworthy an American Senator, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of the Union." We respectfully ask John Forsyth to resign his seat in the Senate, that Georgia may send those there who will not misrepresent her political views and desires, but will maintain her sovereignty and dignity."

The Foreman and twelve others of the Jurors concurred in the presentment; whilst nine dissented, and asserted the rights of the minority in a manner which has become usual of late years in other public bodies, by a *counter* presentment, in the terms fallowing, viz:

"It is with feelings of deep regret, that we, the undersigned, members of the Grand Jury, after having used our utmost influence to suppress the introduction of politics in our presentments, have to protest against the sentiments of a part of our body, which goes to reprobate and abuse our Senator in Congress, John Forsyth, whose greatest crime, perhaps, has been his opposition to Nullification and zeal for the promotion of our present happy Union, and firm support of the administration," &c.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Poe, Solicitor General, it was *Ordered, that said presentments be published*, in accordance with the wishes of the Grand Jury.

Philosophy of a Fan.—To explain the apparent contradiction implied in the fact that the use of a fan produces a sensation of coldness, even through the air which it agitates is not in any degree altered in temperature, it is necessary to consider that the air which surrounds us in generally at a lower temperature than that of the body. If the air be calm and still, the particles which are in immediate contact with the skin acquire the temperature of the skin itself, and having a sort of molecular attraction, they adhere to the skin in the same manner as particles of air are found to adhere to the surface of glass in philosophical experiments. Thus sticking to the skin, they form a sort of warm covering for it, and speedily acquire its temperature. The fan, however, by the agitation which it produces, continually expels the particles thus in contact with the skin, and brings new particles into that situation. Each particle of air, as it strikes the skin, takes heat from it by contact, and being driven off carries that heat with it, thus producing a constant sensation of refreshing coolness. Now from this reasoning it would follow, that if we were placed in a room in which the atmosphere has a higher temperature than 96 degrees, the use of a fan would have exactly opposite effects, and, instead of cooling, would aggravate the effects of heat; and such would, in fact, take place. A succession of hot particles would, therefore, be driven against the skin, while the particles which would be cooled by the skin itself would be constantly removed.—*Cabinet Cyclopædia—Dr. Lardner on heat.*

The discovery of a new route to India was, for many centuries, the great object of the leading maritime powers of Europe. For this purpose, fleets after fleets were fitted out, and to the eagerness with which the project was pursued the world is indebted for the most important expeditions in history, the results of which have changed the whole aspect of the world, and opened new continents to commerce and civilization, and which, in the progress of things, will establish a new centre of power, new principles and systems of government, and an altered and improved code of morals, social duties and public and individual happiness. The passion for reaching, by the shortest route, the kingdom of "Cathay," the land of unbounded and unimaginable wealth, was the exciting cause to all that activity of mind and enterprise, which, in its progress, traversed Asia, discovered America, and spread open, to the old world, those boundless regions of the new, where states have sprung up in a generation to rival the growth of centuries, and become the teachers of the nations in the science of Human Liberty. The name of India has thus become associated in our imaginations with most of the great undertakings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the consequences of which are seen around us in every passing event, influencing to the conditions of society, or the advance of improvement.

We perceive that the idea of shortening the overland distance to India is yet zealously entertained in Europe. Speculations have been abundant, and of late a regular effort has been made to test the practicability. A British officer, Captain Chesney, has made a critical examination and report upon the navigation of the Euphrates, with this view, and the East India Company are moving actively in the matter. Captain Chesney made his examination very closely and accurately, of every rock and shoal in the whole course of the river, and affirms the practicability of navigating it from the Persian Gulf to the town of Bir, within sixty miles of Aleppo. Between the Orontes and Euphrates the land is level and free from stones, and a canal might be made to form a communication with the Gulf of Scanderoon and the Mediterranean. The journey to India would be shortened at least one half. Captain Chesney also made some examination as to the practicability of uniting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by the old route of the Isthmus of Suez, and of uniting the same sea with the Nile, by the way of Lake Menzaleh.

It is to be hoped that success will attend some one of these schemes, and Asia be thus opened to direct communication with Europe. It may be that similar results will follow the enterprise, and as the world gained so much by endeavoring to penetrate westward to India, something of the like value may arise from the eastern route. The near contact with Europeans will, in time, certainly do something, and commerce will undoubtedly do much to develope the resources and elevate the character of those regions.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Liverpool Times.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Whether the caricatures which represent a steam engine as flying like a balloon through the air, shall ever become any thing more than a caricature may be doubted; but such have been the acquirements of science and art, within the last three quarters of a century, that it is really difficult to fix any limits to their future conquests. To justify us in pronouncing any thing impossible in machines, it ought to be in opposition to some law of nature, and not merely requiring an immense extent or difficult application of power. And so marvellous have been the inventions and discoveries in every branch of science, and in all the arts, since the beginning of the last reign, that, if they had been predicated in the year 1760, most men would have thought the prophesy deserved to rank with the Arabian story of the erection of Aladdin's palace in a single night.

When the pack horse with his bell was the only means of conveying merchandise through the land, and when the carrier conducted his string of horses along tracks always made to pass over the summit of the very highest hills, the vision of a modern mail coach glancing through our valleys, on roads nearly as smooth and level with a bowling green, and conveying goods and passengers at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, would have been regarded as work of some supernatural beings, not clogged with the incumbrance of mortal clay.—A man who should then have imagined that a distance of four hundred miles could have been performed in forty hours, without difficulty or danger, would have been thought worthy of a place amongst the philosophers of Laputa.

A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirling the livelong day to make some paltry hanks of yarn, would have gazed at the interior of a modern spinning mill—where thousands of spindles are whirled with incredible velocity, moved by no power visible to the spectator, with a superstitious conviction that the whole was the work of unblessed powers. To tell him that the force which moved the mighty apparatus of the factory was earthly, yet that it was neither the force of men or horses, neither the strength of a torrent nor the piping winds of heaven, but nothing more or less than the steam of boiling water, would only have excited his indignation at the boldness of the imposture which it was attempted to palm upon him.

To show to one of those disorderly persons who return from taverns after the hour of curfew, and who of old were wont to grope through the Egyptian darkness of our streets, to their own houses, the splendidly illuminated streets of London or Liverpool, he would be blinded with light, and fancy himself in the hall of Pandemonium, lit up 'by subtle magic,' with blazing cressets of naptha and asphaitos. If he could understand that these brilliant stars of light proceeded from an invisible vapor, which circulated for miles under the streets, he would be only the more perfectly convinced that he had gone prematurely into the lower world.

Since the invention of printing, the power of man to disseminate knowledge, has been increased almost beyond calculation. Even within the last thirty years a prodigious augmentation has taken place in this power. Before the improvement of Earl Stanhope, from three to four hundred sheets might be printed per hour at the press: the steam press, which now works the Times newspapers, prints four thousand sheets per hour, or more than a sheet per second. It may be easily proved, that to write by hand the number of newspapers circulated by the Times, daily, would require a million and a half scribes; yet they are printed with ease by two dozen men. Such is the effect of a skilful division of labor, that a debate of eight or ten hours duration in the House of Commons, may be fully and ably reported, printed and published so as to be read within three or four hours after its termination, and sixty miles from the metropolis, before the speakers of the previous night have risen from their beds.

In navigation, as in printing, invention slumbered for centuries, and then suddenly awoke in the wondrous steam vessel. Steam navigation is probably yet in its infancy, yet it has already effected an astonishing extension of intercourse between all ports of the British Isles, the widely separated towns and territories of the United States, and several of the countries of Europe. It was not uncommon, a dozen years ago, to wait in this port for days, and even weeks, before a vessel could sail to Ireland, and often have vessels been detained in the channel days, and even weeks, by calm or adverse winds. By the steam packets we pass daily and with certainty in a single night from Liverpool to Dublin—and they operate as bridges, connecting the sister island with England. Calms do not retard their flight over the waves; adverse tides and winds, though they somewhat impede, cannot arrest their progress. Instinct with power, 'they walk the waters like a thing of life.' By their aid the voyage to India will probably be made ere many years have elapsed, scarcely a more formidable thing than a journey from London to Scotland, was a century ago.

Such are a few of the more striking inventions and improvements of modern times. Yet invention is not exhausted. These seem to be but the commencement of an endless series; and the late experiments of locomotive carriages on our rail way, gives us quite a new idea of what science and art may yet do to quicken the transport of travelers and goods through the land. Though the idea of moving a carriage by mechanical power within, is not absolutely new, yet it has never been successfully reduced to practice till our day; animate power, applied either externally or internally, has always been used for the purpose of locomotion. To place a steam engine on wheels, and to make it move both itself and additional weight, was a bold conception; the first essays were clumsy and unpromising, and even up to the present time, a machine has never been seen in operation which was calculated for the rapid conveyance either of passengers or of commodities.

The performances of the Rocket and Novelty give a sudden spur to our drowsy imaginations, and make ideas fly as fast as the machines themselves. These Engines with all their apparatus skim over the earth at more than double the speed of the lightest and fastest mail, drawn by the swiftest blood horse, and driven by the most desperate coachman over the smoothest road in England. Upwards 30 miles per hour! Let us see—at this rate we reach Manchester in an hour, Birmingham in three hours; London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, in six hours, and you may glide along with this birdlike speed with as little discomfort as if you were sitting in your arm chair, reading a volume of the Diamond Poets without being disturbed by a single jolt: nay, I believe it would not be difficult to write, If the length of the journey made it worth while I should expect to see rail road coaches fitted up with libraries and escritoires, but it will soon be nearly useless to take up a book for so short a journey as one or two hundred miles.

But if the speed of thirty miles an hour has been already attained, what good reason is there that we should not in the process of time accomplish sixty miles per hour? I am not bold enough to anticipate the time when coaches will supercede the telegraphs, but I may reasonably expect to see them leave the carrier pigeon behind.

On a well constructed rail way, like that between Liverpool and Manchester, there is less danger in moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour than there is in traveling at the rate of 10 miles per hour on a turnpike road. On the railway there is not a single turn, and scarcely a single inequality; in these respects the engineer has boldly and wisely aimed at perfection; there is thereby incurred what many regard an extravagant expense. The chief sources of danger in traveling rapidly on turnpike roads are, first hills, second turning on the road; third, unruly horses; fourth, meeting other horses. Not one of those dangers exist on the rail way, and therefore it is difficult to limit the speed at which we may travel with safety.

Mr. Audubon returned to this city yesterday.—From him we learn, and it affords us pleasure to state the fact, that within the last six months more than fifty subscribers have been added to his list, for his great American Work on Ornithology.—These at $800 each, make the sum of $40,000.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Sad Effects of Protecting Manufactures.—A merchant left at our office, last week, for the inspection of the curious, a piece of Indian Cotton, as a specimen of what was sold at auction in 1813, at 85 cents a yard by the bale. It would not now bring ten cents a yard.—*Bost. Cour.*

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, April 26, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM,				
Per lb.	05½		0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.	04		0	4½
Pearl do	4¾		0	5
Scorched Salts	3¾		0	4
APPLES,				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	13	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round	04¾		0	05½
Hams, covered	7		0	00
do uncovered	5½		0	06½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb	17		0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.	15		0	18
do in kegs, do	6		0	8
Roll in bbls.	9		0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb	10		0	0
Mould do.	12½		0	0
Sperm do	35		0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb	05½		0	6
Eastern	12½		0	0
Pine Apple	12½		0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb	10		0	12
Chain Cables	11½		12	½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.	17		0	18
St. Domingo	14		0	14½
Rio	15		0	15
Havana Coffee	14½		0	15
COAL—Deliv. bush.	4		0	4½
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.	8		0	00
Best white Rope	12½		0	00
Common do.	10		0	11
Best tarred	11		0	00
Common do	10		0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope, lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb	11		0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.	9		0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
COPPER.				
Braziers, lb.	32		0	00
Sheathing	28		0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross	50		0	60
CRACKERS,				
Water (Davis

From the National Intelligencer.

To EDWARD LIVINGSTON—

General Grand High Priest of the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and Secretary of State of the said United States.

SIR:—In the National Intelligencer of the 22d of April, 1830, there appears an address there, said to have been delivered by you, to the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, upon your Installation to the High Masonic Official Dignity of their General Grand High Priest.

In the address, after a feeling and elegant acknowledgment of the grateful emotions which you experienced on being apprised of the unexpected and unsolicited distinction which had been conferred upon you by your election to that office, and a pathetic allusion to that period of life when all worldly honors fade into the 'sear and yellow leaf,' you assign as your reason for accepting the dignity and the charge of presiding over an Association in whose labors you had 'for many years retired from any participation,' that refusal might have been 'ascribed to an unmanly fear of encountering the clamor raised against *our Institution*, [of Freemasonry;] or to a consciousness, that the vile and absurd accusations against it were well founded. Either of these suspicions (you added) would have injured not my character only, but that of the whole fraternity.'

You further assigned an additional motive for overcoming the reluctance suggested by the consciousness that your long retirement had rendered you less fit to fill the station than many others, equally well qualified in other respects—and this motive was your confidence in the Masonic skill and excellent character of the worthy companion, who was, at the same solemnity, installed with you as your Deputy General Grand High Priest.

After these ceremonial preliminaries, you proceeded as follows: 'Companions and Brethren! For the first time in the history of our country persecution has raised itself against our honorable fraternity. It does not, indeed, as in other countries incarcerate our bodies, strain them on the wheels, or consume them in the flames of the Inquisition: but its attacks are, to an honorable mind, as unjustifiable. It assails our reputation with the blackest calumnies; strives, by the most absurd inventions, to deprive us of the confidence of our fellow citizens; belies the principles of our order, and represents us as bound to each other by obligations subversive of civil order, and hostile to religion.'

Mr. Livingston—In moulding this personified image of persecution, did it never occur to you that the foul and midnight hag who justly bears that name, is never to herself more deliciously occupied than in charging *persecution* upon others? In those Holy Scriptures, which it is your official duty to read and expound to your companions and brethren of the Royal Arch, it is related, that when your predecessor in the High Priesthood, Ananias, commanded that Paul should be smitten on the mouth, the Apostle of the Gentiles turned upon him and said, 'God shall smite thee, thou whited wall; for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten, contrary to the law?' I will not imitate this exclamation of Paul, for which he himself apologized, when informed that it was the High Priest to whom he spoke—but I will ask you, sir, to re-consider this charge of persecution, imputed by you, in the face of the world, not indeed to any individual by name, but to a numerous and respectable class of your fellow citizens in nine or ten States of the Union—to all that class of citizens, known in the community by the denomination of Anti Masons. I am one of them myself. As respects myself I know, as regards the whole party I believe, that, in the above passage of your address, you did them great injustice. In charging them with calumny, you calumniated them yourself. In accusing them of persecution, you was yourself the persecutor.

I will not say that on your part this persecution and calumny were wilful. You had for many years retired from *any* participation in the labors of the craft. If this fact is not very pregnant of evidence, that, in your estimation, the labors of the craft were, when you participated in them, of a high order of public usefulness or private beneficence, it exculpates you at least from all participation in labors of evil. You did not know what new labors had, most especially in your own native State of New York, and extensively elsewhere, been engrafted upon the old stock. You did not know the additions which had been, in many Lodges and Chapters, made to the whole graduation of your oaths. The tree had not borne all its fruits. The Morgan tragedy had been enacted, and more than three years of impunity had, in evasion or defiance of the laws of nature, of justice, and of the land, sheltered the guilt of its perpetrators: but you did not know, nor was there mortal out of the pale of your penalties who did know the catalogue of *Masonic* crimes which had been committed in affiliated connection with that Masonic murder—you know them not to this day. Multitudes of them are and will ever remain, secreted under the seal of the fifth libation, and under the obligation to conceal from every person under the canopy of heaven, the secrets of a WORTHY brother—murder and treason not excepted, or excepted at the option of the swearer. More than a year after your address was delivered, the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island published a defence of masonry against those same charges, which they, like you, pronounced persecutions and calumnies.—Yet, even then, they said that whether Morgan had been murdered or not they could not tell—*for they knew nothing about it.*—They knew nothing about it! They knew nothing about the facts, proved in the judicial tribunals of New York, not only by clouds of witnesses, but by the confessions and pleas of guilty of several among the conspirators themselves. The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, one and all, knew nothing about all this, and yet they published a defence of masonry, and pronounced persecution and calumny, the denunciations of virtuous indignation against those very judicially authenticated facts about which they declared that *they knew nothing.*

Sir, your Address to your Royal Arch Companions had more of candor or more of discretion. You advised them that calumnies so absurd as those uttered against you (the masons) were best met by dignified silence! and yet, you did not meet them by dignified silence: you pronounced them, from your exalted seat of General Grand High Priest of the Order, black and absurd calumnies, and you attributed them all to persecution.

But, if I am bound to acknowledge the candor and discretion of your advice to your brethren to meet the charges against their Institution with dignified silence, I cannot offer an equal tribute of commendation to your consistency, when, after all your bitter complaints of calumny and persecution, you urge them to "be just, and reflect how much cause for excitement has been given, by the outrageous abduction of a citizen dragged from his family and friends, in the midst of a populous State; followed up, *most probably*, by the perpetration of a most atrocious murder.'

You then remind them that

"It was natural from all the circumstances of this most extraordinary and savage act, to believe that it was committed by masons."

Sir, was it not committed by masons?

"It was in human nature, *unenlightened and prejudiced* human nature, to impute the cause of the offence to some secret tenet of the fraternity, and to involve them in the criminality of their guilty members.'

Why the words *unenlightened and prejudiced?* Was not some secret tenet of the fraternity the cause of the offence? That tenet of the fraternity, secret at the time of the murder of Morgan, is secret now no longer. For the mere intention to reveal it, Morgan paid the penalty of his entered Apprentice's Oath—his book revealed it after his death. Its revelation was authenticated on the 4th of July, 1827, by the testimony, not of unenlightened and prejudiced human nature, but, of the Leroy Convention of seceding masons—men who themselves had taken these oaths, and declared themselves subject to the penalties which had been inflicted by masonic hands upon Morgan.

"It was natural that ambitious men should keep up the excitement, and direct it against political adversaries for their own elevation."

Perhaps it was. You, Mr. Livingston, are versed in the ways of ambition and ambitious men. You know their propensity to keep up excitements, and to direct them against political adversaries for their own elevation. You must know—you cannot but know—that masonry has been used by ambitious men for the same purposes. You must know that in many of the New York lodges, the promise to promote a brother's political advancement, was one of the recent additions to the Masonic obligations. You may, and ought to know that wherever the spirit of Antimasonry has arisen, one of the first discoveries made by it, has been, that wherever a Lodge or a Chapter has existed, at least three fourths of all the elective offices in the place, were held by worthy brethren and companions of the craft; chosen by men, multitudes of whom knew not themselves the influence under which their votes were cast. You know, too, that the charge of ambitious and selfish motives, is one of the vulgarest and most hackneied imputations of all ambitious rivals and competitors against one another. In condescending to use it yourself against the Antimasons, you certainly give no additional dignity to it, and as a defence of the institution against Antimasonry, you might, with advantage to yourself, have remembered your advice to your brethren, and preferred to such a shield the armor of dignified silence.

"And it was quite natural that men should be found simple enough not to see through their views, credulous enough to believe their absurd tales, or sufficiently unprincipled to propagate them, knowing them to be false."

This, again, may be true. Of simple—of credulous—and of unprincipled men, there are always numbers, in every community, and they are the natural instruments of politicians, of more ambition than principle.—But in this respect, as in many others, Antimasonry is and has been more sinned against than sinning. Simple and credulous men have, for example, been told by the General Grand High Priest of the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, that the charges against the Masonic Institution, of having had some secret tenet, which was the cause of the murder of Morgan, were black and absurd calumnies, invented by persecution, and which none but fools and cullies could believe, and none but knaves would propagate. Simple and credulous men may believe these assertions of the General Grand High Priest, because his character gives them the weight of authority.—To simple and credulous men, the highest of all evidence is the authority of great names, and accordingly your only plausible answer to the Antimasonic charges against your Institution, is an appeal to the great and good men who have belonged and still belong to it.

But, sir, this is not sound reasoning to influence the minds of other than simple and credulous men. The questions, permit me to say, upon the issue which I am about to take with you, is not WHO—but WHAT—not *who* have bound themselves by the masonic obligations, and penalties; but *what* those oaths, obligations, and penalties are? *What* is their nature? and *what* have been their fruits?

Now, sir, I do aver, that "the cause of the offence"—that is, the murder of William Morgan, and of a multitude of other crimes indissolubly connected with it, was a secret tenet of the fraternity—secret then, but no longer secret now. It consisted in the obligation of the *Entered Apprentice's Oath.* It was the secret of *Initiation* to the Masonic Institution.

This, sir, is the issue which I, an Antimason, tender to you, the General Grand High Priest of the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States. I call upon you, sir, in that capacity, to sustain the charge of persecution and calumny, made by you, in your Address to your Brethren and Companions upon your installation, against the whole body of Antimasons in the United States, and to sustain the Institution over which you preside, against the charges which you pronounce persecuting and calumnious.

But this, sir, is not my whole, or my ultimate purpose. I do conscientiously and sincerely believe, that the Order of Free Masonry, if not the greatest, is one of the greatest moral and political evils, under which this Union is now laboring. I further believe that the primary and efficient cause of all this evil, is that same rite of *Initiation;* for, as all the oaths, obligations, and penalties of the subsequent degrees, are but variations, expansions, and aggravations of that primitive vice, let that be once abolished, and all the rest must fall with it; knock away the underpinning, and the whole scaffolding must come to the ground.

With this Address, I have the honor of submitting to you a pamphlet containing four letters on the Entered Apprentice's Oath. You will perceive, sir, that they arraign that act of Initiation upon five distinct charges—as contrary to the laws of religion, to the laws of morality, to the laws of the land.

Those letters have been now more than six months published. Their existence has not been noticed by any of the newspapers of the country, under masonic influence; but they have been very extensively circulated in pamphlets, and numerous editions of them have been issued in several of the States of the Union. They heve of course attracted much of that benevolence and charity, in the construction of motives, for which the Masonic order is so conspicuous, upon the head of their author; but no attempt has, to my knowledge, been made to answer them. They were first published in the Commercial Advertiser, of New York, and addressed to its Editor, Col. Wm. L. Stone, known to you as a distinguished Companion of your Order, in the degree of a Knight Templar.

I have expected that some show of defence against the charges in those letters would have been made. The charges are grave—they are specific—they are made under the responsibility of my name. And now, sir, as no individual brother or companion of the craft has been willing to undertake its defence, I call upon you, as the General Grand High Priest of the Order in these United States, to undertake it. I call upon you the more freely, because if the charges are true, there is a debt of justice and reparation due from you to all the Antimasons of the United States. The charges are, in part, the same with those you have pronounced absurd, calumnious, and persecuting. If, upon examination, you find them true, I expect from your candor an acknowledgment of your error—from your magnanimity, a retraction of your charges against the Antimasons.

I expect more. If upon a fair examination of these charges against the Entered Apprentice's Oath, Obligation, and Penalty, you should find yourself unable to defend them before the tribunal of public opinion—if you should by the natural rectitude and intelligence of your enlightened and unprejudiced mind, come to the conclusion that the first initiatory rite of Freemasonry is in its own nature vicious, immoral, and unlawful—that no mental reservation can excuse it—that no explanation can change its nature—that no plea of nullity can purify the attainder of its bloody purport—then, sir, I expect that, as the General Grand High Priest of the Order, you will immediately advise its abolition, or at least recommend that it should never more be administered.—I ask not merely of the Grand High Priest of Masonry, but of the profound and eloquent and humane legislature of the criminal code for Louisiana; I ask of him the abolition forever of that brutal penalty of death by torture and mutilation, for the disclosure of senseless secrets—or rather, now, of secrets proclaimed from every house top of the land. I say to you, in the language of the Roman orator, in the sentiment of a heart congenial with your own—'hanc domesticam crudelitatem tollite ex civitate; hanc pati nolite diutius in hac republica versari: quæ non modo id habet in se mali, quod civem atrocissime sustulit, verum etiam hominibus lenissemis ademit misericordiam. Nam cum omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri videmus, aut audimus; etiam qui natura mitissimi sumus, assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus.'

I propose to address you upon this subject again. There is in the pamphlet herewith enclosed a fifth letter addressed to Benjamin Cowell, of Rhode Island, containing my opinion in favor, to a certain extent, of what has been called political Anti Masonry. As this principle has had, and must continue to have, a powerful influence upon the policy and upon the history of this Union, it will not be unworthy of your consideration in your other capacity of Secretary of State of these U. States. I shall endeavor to prove to your conviction that your exhortation to the brethren and companions of your order throughout the Union, but under your jurisdiction, not to be tempted to the slightest interference in political parties, has been and must be unavailing and nugatory—that so long as you adhere to the administration of the Entered Apprentice's oath, your lodges and Chapters must and will be political caucuses, and that Masonry will be the signal for political proscription to one party, as Anti Masonry has been and will be to the other.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your fellow citizen,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, April 10, 1833.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1833.

☞ THE RIVER is still navigable by middle sized steam boats—and, from the remarkable change in the weather, we calculate that considerable rain has fallen to the North, and look confidently for a rise of water before the end of the week.

Characteristic.—A gentleman, residing in Beaver, related to us, a few days ago, an anecdote which pleased us much.—At the time of the late disturbance in Economy, the people near that village collected in considerable numbers to preserve order and to suppress any violence which might be attempted. Among those thus assembled were *some*, known not to be very friendly to the Economites, and yet, these persons were as ready and willing to interfere as were the warmest friends of Mr. Rapp and the Society. The assailants were much surprised at this, and some of them exclaimed—Why do you take the side of the Economites; we know that you do not like them? "It is true," replied the men thus appealed to—"It is true that we do not like the Society, but we *take the side of the law.*" The Germans could not understand this kind of abstraction. They expected that the yeomanry of the surrounding country would make the matter entirely personal, and *take sides*, according to their respective predilections.

Mr. Adams' Letter.—We publish, to day, the whole of the Letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Livingston, and, if the latter gentleman should take up the gauntlet, thrown to him by Mr. Adams, we shall also publish his reply.

The controversy, between the ex-President and the Secretary of State, could not fail to be highly interesting.—The former has been long known as one of the ablest controversialists in our country; and Mr. Livingston most fully proved, in his controversy with Thomas Jefferson, in relation to the Batture, that he possesses talents of the highest order.

It is certainly to be foreseen, that, if Mr Livingston accepts the challenge of Mr. Adams, the interest of a contest which has, hitherto, been carried on by skirmishes, in all parts of the country, will be concentrated in this struggle between these two champions.—The warfare would therefore be less desultory, and the whole merits of the question will be collected into a small compass, and the arguments on each side presented in the strongest light.

The New Tariff.—We should like to have explicit answers to the following questions—

What will be an adequate protection to our manufactures after 1842? What will be the duties under the present Tariff, including the cash payments and home valuation? Will either of the editors, who approve the bill, answer the above questions?

Mr. Clay's Bill.—Two different grounds are usually taken in defence of Mr. Clay's course in offering his Tariff.—In his own speech he contends, most strenuously, that if something was not done by way of compromise, at this session, the whole system of protection would *certainly* be abolished at the next Session. This he undertakes to show was most manifest. He points out the changes in the Senate against protection—refers to the influence of the President, and seems to make it most clear that such a result was inevitable.—This is one of the grounds of defence.

Another ground is this, the Southern States were so excited against the tariff, that if a reduction was not made at this Session, they would all unite to nullify or secede, and thus a most dangerous crisis would be produced.

These two grounds, it seems to our mind, are in almost direct opposition to each other. If Mr. Clay was correct in his conclusion, that the protective policy would certainly be abolished during the next Session of Congress, it is very manifest that all fears of a combination of the Southern States, to nullify or secede, were idle. Those States had submitted to the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, without secession or nullification. The tariff of 1832 was a material reduction of that of 1828; the Southern states had, therefore, less reason to complain in 1833 than in 1831. If, then, in 1833, they had, in addition to the reduction of 1832, a *certain* prospect of the *total* abolition of the tariff in 1834, why should they proceed to extremities *now?* They had, for four years, patiently submitted to the tariff of 1828, when there was every prospect of its permanent continuance—surely, then, they would not proceed to violence in 1833, when there was a *certain* prospect of a total abolition of protection.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The barque Science, arrived at New York, from Glasgow, has brought us, says the Courier and Enquirer, London papers of the 24th March, and Glasgow of the 26th.

In Spain the party of the Queen had prevailed upon Ferdinand to issue letters for the convocation of the Cortes. It would assemble immediately for the avowed purpose of repealing the Salic Law, and thus permitting his infant daughter to succeed him on the throne.

There was a report that General Salignac had made a successful sortie to the north of Oporto, and driven back the Miguelites with a loss of 600 men.

The subscription opened in Paris for M. Lafitte, as "a pledge of the national gratitude for the services rendered by him to the country," it appears was resolved on at a meeting of the editors of several Parisian Journals, when it was stated a great number of letters had been received by them recommending the measure. The committee appointed to receive the subscriptions are General Lafayette, Dupont de l'Eure, Odillon Barrot, and Marshal Clausel.

Wool.—The following statistical accounts are curious and interesting:—England and Wales feed 36,000,000 of sheep, each of which yields a fleece of four pounds weight, or 144,000,000 lbs., which, at one shilling per pound, is worth £7,400,000.—These manufactured produce £20,000,000, leaving a profit of £12,000,000 per annum to the various manufacturers.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—*Fifty two Lives Lost.*—DUNGARVAN, March 19.—By accounts received here from Youghal, a melancholy loss of lives took place on Saturday, by the upsetting of two market boats, near Cable Island, which caused 52 human beings, men and women, to meet a watery grave. They were on their return home to the neighborhood of Ballycotton, having gone to Youghal that day to get gold or bank notes, which also went in the deep, leaving a number of orphans in a state of wretchedness and starvation.—*Waterford Chron.*

We regret to state that the casualty alluded to in the Waterford Mail, respecting the upsetting of a boat at Youghal, and the loss of lives, has not only been confirmed, so far as that statement reached, but that the calamity has greatly exceeded the original report of it. We have been informed, that three boats were lost on the fatal evening of Thursday last, during the gale and sleet shower. The first boat contained 27 persons, workmen employed at Youghal, who were crossing over to the place of their general residence after labor was over. They had actually arrived within hail of their own homes, when a sea struck the boat on the boom, which upset her, and, deplorable to relate, only ONE out of the whole number was saved! About an equal number of persons perished in the other two boats, which foundered the same evening, near Cable Island—and our information goes so far as to assure us that fifty two souls perished altogether. A brig was driven on shore and completely wrecked the same evening, near Youghal.—*Cork Constitution.*

The African Expedition.—The John Dougan, White, is arrived from Africa, and brought letters from Mr. Richard Lander, who reached Cape Coast Castle on the 7th of October, in 72 days from Milford. The vessels had stopped at the Isle de Los, Sierra Leone, and other places, for the purpose of procuring supplies of fuel for the two steamers. Several cases of fever had occurred, but no deaths in consequence had taken place. At Cape Coast, every attention had been shown by Gov. Maclean, and the several officers there. Mr. Lander has been so fortunate as to procure Pascoe and the other natives who had accompanied him in his perilous undertaking to trace the mysterious Niger to its termination, and these persons are to proceed with him.

He has also been able to engage two individuals from the Eboe country, one of whom is the son of a king in that district, and both of them not only speak, but read English, and must, therefore, be of great utility. The iron steamboat Alburka is a most useful vessel, remarkably cool and dry, and sails exceedingly well. The expedition had experienced bad weather, having been six weeks in the rainy season, with severe lightning, which run down the sides of the Alburka into the water, the iron acting as a conductor thereto.—The ships were to sail from Cape Coast about the middle of October, and would not stop at any place, but proceed direct up the Rio Nunez into the Niger. Mr. Lander was in excellent health, and sanguine of ultimate success.

Cholera in Ireland.—"Never," says a letter from Limerick, of the 15th of March, "was there any thing like the state of the surrounding country. The Cholera has spread all around. The Reverend Mr. Noonan, Curate of Knockany, was here to day to purchase coffins, there not being hands enough in that place to make them. At Hospital, to day, the parish priest and twelve of his flock are dead of cholera. Forty persons were attacked last night with the pestilence, out of which the above number fell victims in a very few hours to its malignant fury. Poor Dr. O'Connell said mass yesterday, and appeared to enjoy excellent health. The manner of his death (being taken off in three or four hours) has created a general feeling of regret and consternation through the surrounding country. Kilmallock, too, is nearly as bad. Bruree is totally deserted; Fedamore attacked at all points; the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, the parish priest, and his coadjutor, have been called out of bed to attend the sick and dying, eleven nights in succession. In short, the panic through the country far exceeds any thing within the memory of man."

Kilmurry, Ibraickane, and Seafield, in the County of Clare, have been likewise visited with the disease, and as if to provoke its rage, the deluded inhabitants refuse to go to the hospitals where every necessary is provided, but perish in their own miserable dwellings. Upwards of sixty deaths out of seventy three attacked, have occurred in Kilmallock. Of those who were affected seven remained under treatment, and only six have recovered. In several other places in that part of the kingdom the disease was extending.

Teas.—Within ten days past, nine vessels have arrived at New York from Canton, with upwards of 60,000 chests and boxes of tea, and a great quantity of ginger, cassia, silk goods, &c. Thousands of the boxes are small, containing only 6 or 10 pounds. The cargoes are estimated at 300,000 dollars each. The silks are probably worth more than the teas. About 12,000 chests, half chests and boxes were sold at auction on Wednesday last: the qualities were ordinary, and the prices moderate. 1800 chests of bohea, (poor) brought about 13 cents.

Teas of all qualities and names are included in the importation; those who are satisfied with inferior qualities at a low price, and those who are willing to pay a higher price for good teas, can be accommodated. Among the names of teas are pouchong, congo, pecco, soopoy, tonkay, campoy, orange, ankin, &c.

The "Ebensburgh Sky," in noticing the trade on the canal, and the progress of the work on the Portage railroad, says—"The canals from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh are now in full operation. Boats are daily arriving at, and departing from Hollidaysburg and Blairsville. Numerous wagons are employed to transport their freights across the mountains. These will however soon yield to the railroad cars. From the active exertions now being made in prosecuting the work on the railroad, we anticipate its early completion. The contractors have commenced laying down the iron rails, and it is expected that several continuous miles, eastward from Conemaugh, will soon be finished."

The "Cambria Democrat" says—"The Western Transportation Line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with all its facilities, cannot, it seems, accommodate all who wish to forward their goods, so great is the increase of business on the canal.

From the Baltimore American.

Abstract of the Baltimore Market, for the Week ending April 19.

Howard street Flour.—The receipts of the week are over 5000 bbls. On Monday, small sails from stores were made at $5 37 1-2 per bbl. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market became unsettled, and no transactions of moment took place. On Thursday one or two lots were sold at $5 25. This morning holders became a little more firm, and one or two sales were effected at $5 31 1-4. The principal dealers, however, refuse to sell under $5 37 1-2, and we accordingly quote $5 31 1-4 a $5 37 1-2, the market dull. The wagon price on Monday was $5 25, but since then dealers have paid 5 12 1-2 a $5 25.

City Mills Flour.—We have not heard of any transactions in this description. The stocks are very light, and many mills are doing nothing.—The nominal asking price is $5 37 1-2.

Susquehanna Flour.—On Tuesday a parcel of 300 bbls. was sold at a fraction less than $5 37 1-2. On Wednesday a lot of 500 bbls. was sold at $5 37 1-2, cash, deliverable at the Point. On Thursday some parcels were sold at $5 25 cash, and other lots, not in the best condition, at $5 25 on time, with out interest.

Rye Flour.—No sales of Susquehanna. The wagon price of 1st is $4 25, and 2d $3 75. A sale of 2d Rye, from store, was made this week at $3 87 1-2.

Corn Meal.—We hear of no sales.

The inspections of the week ending on Thursday evening, comprise the following kinds and quantities, viz:

	bbls.	*half bbls.*
Howard street,	5312	14
City Mills,	2624	00
Susquehanna,	2187	00
Total,	10123	14

Besides 154 bbls. Rye Flour and 79 bbls. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—The receipts throughout the week have been very light, and the prices have not varied since our last Report. On Saturday last, a lot of very fine Susquehanna was sold at $1 19, and on Monday a cargo of West Branch Susquehanna was sold at $1 18. A cargo of Maryland red was sold at $1 18 on Tuesday, and other parcels at $1 15 a $1 18, according to quality. On Wednesday and Thursday several cargoes were sold at these prices. We quote fair good to very prime red to day at $1 15 a 1 19; at the latter price a lot of Maryland, water borne, was sold this morning, and a cargo from Hartford county, at $1 18. A lot of mixed white and red, on Wednesday, brought $1 22. During the week two lots of white, for family flour, were sold at 1 30. No parcels of this description were in the market to day.

NEW WORKS.

CONVERSATIONS on Religion, with Lord Byron and others—held in Cephalonia—a short time previous to his Lordship's death: 1 vol.

2. History of Spain and Portugal: vol. 4.

3. The Lady's Medical Guide; being a popular treatise on the Causes, Prevention, and Mode of Treatment of the Diseases to which Females are particularly subject—by the late Richard Reece, M. D.: 1 vol.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Bookseller and Stationer, No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 26.—3t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GREENAWALT & COVER, Watch Makers & Jewelers, was dissolved, on the 1st instant, by mutual consent. The Notes, Books, and Accounts, are left with Wm. Greenawalt for collection. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm, will make payment to him without delay.
WM. GREENAWALT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened, opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel, in Wood street, where he offers for sale Watches, and Watch Trimmings, Jewelry, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware, Silver and Common Spectacles, fine Pen Knives, a few superior Brass Eight Day Clocks, with a general assortment of Goods in his line.
WM. GREENAWALT.
N. B.—Watches and Clocks carefully repaired, and warranted. April 26, 1833.—3t.

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of Jacob Hanson, late auctioneer, of this city, that the Assignees have declared a second dividend of 5½ per cent. in favor of his creditors that have signed a release.
GEO. BOGGS, } ASSIGNEES.
N. HOLMES, }
April 26—3t*

SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY,
NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from London,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.
April 23—1y

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to
BENJ. DARLINGTON,
April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

NEW NOVEL.

LIFE OF A SAILOR, by a Captain in the Navy: 2 vols., 12 mo. Also,
The Humorist's Own Book, by the Author of the Young Man's Own Book.
This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 19—3t

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

8-4 DOUBLE DAMASK:
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Linen Diaper;
3-4 Fine Bird's Eye Damask;
Russian and German Linen Diaper;
11-4 Linen Sheeting; Oil Cloths;
Blue Cloth Table, and Piano Forte Covers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery.

Super. Hoskin Gloves; and almost every article pertaining to the Toilet, in the way of Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Cologne, Lavender, Honey, and Florida Waters, Almond Paste, Pearl and Toilet Powders, Extracts, Bear's Oil, &c.

Just received, at 83 Market street, between 5th street and the Diamond, by
S. P. CHURCH & Co.
April 19, 1833.—3w

REMOVAL.

Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
April 19, 1833—tf

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

SEALED Proposals for doing the plastering, carpenter work, painting, and glazing of St. Paul's Church, on Grant's Hill, will be received from the 17th until the 27th inst., at the house of the Rev. John O'Reily, corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, where the plans and specifications of the work may be examined, at any time between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., each day during that period. April 19—3t

New Work.

THE LIFE OF A SAILOR, by a Captain in the Navy: in 2 volumes.
Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
April 19, 1833—2t. No. 73 Wood street.

Pattersons' Locks, Latches, &c.

I HAVE taken an agency for the sale of J. & J. Patterson's Manufactured Knob Locks and Latches, Stock Locks, German Locks and Latches, Jack Screws, Mill and Timber Screws, &c. &c.: all of which will be furnished at the manufacturers' prices, by
S. P. DARLINGTON,
Wood street.
N. B.—The trade in the city will be furnished with the above goods, with the usual discounts of the manufacturers. April 19—6t

REMOVAL.

SPIERS & RENFREW

HAVE removed their Shop to the corner of Penn and Water streets, where they will continue to build to order—Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.
Also, Steam Boat, and other Jobbing done at the shortest notice. April 12—w3m

MACHINE CARDS.

A FEW Boxes of Whittemore's Woollen MACHINE CARDS, in lots to suit purchasers—will be sold cheap, to close consignments.
Apply to ABISHAI WAY,
Number 47 Market street.
April 9, 1833—w6t

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

IN this Institution there are four Classes in Greek, and four in Latin—A place is, therefore, easily found to suit any applicant who is desirous of prosecuting the study of these languages. A class is just commencing the Latin Language. All the Branches of Mathematics are taught, Geography, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry—the application of Spherical Trigonometry to Nautical Problems; Navigation: Dialing; the Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytical Trigonometry, or any other branch desired.

In the ensuing quarter, Lectures will be delivered on Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Astronomy. Lectures are also delivered on Moral Philosophy.

The society of the Students, for Composition, Elocution, and Criticism, is a school for Original Composition and Public Speaking, conducted with great propriety, and perhaps superior to any private teaching in the western country.

Suitable assistance is preparing to aid the operations of the Institution. R. BRUCE.
April 12, 1833.

STAFFORD YOUNG'S DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 90 MARKET STREET.

MRS. YOUNG takes the liberty of informing her friends and the public, generally, that she has returned from Philadelphia, with a selection of Fashionable Pattern Hats, Caps, and Dresses, and has made arrangements for receiving the latest Fashions, monthly. April 19—3t

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,
Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.
JAMES BRICELAND.
October 16, 1832.—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added *A CUPOLA to their AIR FOUNDRY,* and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Castings. They will keep constantly on hand,

STOVES,
GRATES,
GUDGEONS, of all sizes,
SAW MILL IRONS,
WIND MILL do.,
WAGON BOXES,
SAD IRONS,
PLOUGH IRONS,
TEA KETTLES, and
HOLLOW WARE, of all kinds.

They have a large quantity of

STEAM ENGINE PATTERNS,

for Engines of different sizes, on hand.

Any orders left at their Warehouse, No. 47 Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, or at their Foundry, Front street, will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to. J. & E. GREER.
April 2—w3m

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one ime. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to
ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14 1832.—wtf.

Brewery for Sale.

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in Kensington, Pittsburgh, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The Brewery and Buildings attached to it are in good order. For terms, apply to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Feb. 12, 1833.—wtf. East Liberty.

Patent Blacksmith Vices,
AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.
Aug. 24.—1wtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. E. PITT,

HAS the honor to announce to the public, that she has taken the finely located house on Wall street, near Main, in the centre of the business part of the city, and convenient to the steam boat landing.

This extensive hotel is elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of gentlemen of business and of leisure; commands an excellent view of the River, and of the gay crowds that throng the most lively part of the city. It contains a number of rooms, with parlors attached, with a spacious Ladies' Hall, which will insure to families the most pleasant and elegant accommodations.

Mrs. E. Pitt, grateful for past favors, and determined to devote her exclusive attention to the house, pledges herself, with the confidence of an experienced housekeeper, to entertain the public and the old friends of the United States Hotel in a superior manner. An extensive

EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM

is added to the establishment, and every needful arrangement has been made for the comfortable accommodation of travelers and families. The Bar will be regularly supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors.
April 12—3t

A SADDLER,

WITH a small family, who can come well recommended, will hear of employment that may be advantageous, by application to Wm. B. Foster, in Allegheny town.
April 19, 1833.—3t

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—
French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed
BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19--6w

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 19---tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.
NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 4, GRAY'S Row,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.
Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

LAMPS,

Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,
NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;
Suspending do do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel do in setts;
Single Mantel do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church do
Crane-neck, Pulpit do
Students' and Desk do
Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.
With all sizes Lamp Wicks.

A. M'FADDEN.
April 9---tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware. House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

Notice.

THE Pittsburgh Light Artillery will hold an election for one First Lieutenant, to serve in Place of H. Campbell, resigned, at the house of John B. Bonville, Wood street, on Thursday, the 2d day of May.

By order,
A. McFARLAND.
April 16, 1833.—tE.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the South side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.
April 16---3t

Fitz-George—New Novel.

FITZ-GEORGE—a Novel: in 2 vols.

2. Tales of Military Life: by the Author of 'The Subaltern:' in 1 vol.

3. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world. By C. Mac Farlane, new and complete Edition: in 2 vols.

4. Tales and Novels by Maria Edgeworth, volume 3.

5. Progress and Discovery on the more northern Coasts of America: by P. F. Tyther, Esq.; No. 53 Family Library.

6. Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature: by A. W. Schlegel: in 1 vol.

The above New Works are just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 16—4t

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.
March 22.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.
B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.---tf.

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs: put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.
April 23—tf

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL
TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days: during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny,	Walter Forward,
William Hays,	Aaron Hart,
W. W. Irwin,	Wm. Porter,
Wm. Arthurs,	James Brown,
John D. Davis,	Andrew Bayne.
Robt. Watson.	COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS,
Professor of Penmanship,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street,* (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography*, as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c.

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage: his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,
April 5---6t *Professor of Mathematics.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN SNYDER,
Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.
April 5—1mo

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.
March 12.---tf

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.
April 9, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.
Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13---tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irvin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22---tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.
March 26—3m

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831---tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertise ments, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT —just received and for sale by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.
April 2--9t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints. Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830---tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a l cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.---tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,
NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,
THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited.

SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The